

*Deposited March 12 1829*

# Inaugural Thesis

CX

## METASTASIS

*or the*

Translation of Disease From one  
part of the System to another

*By*

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*In uera fere animus mutat as dicere formas  
Corpora.*

*Philadelphia Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1829*

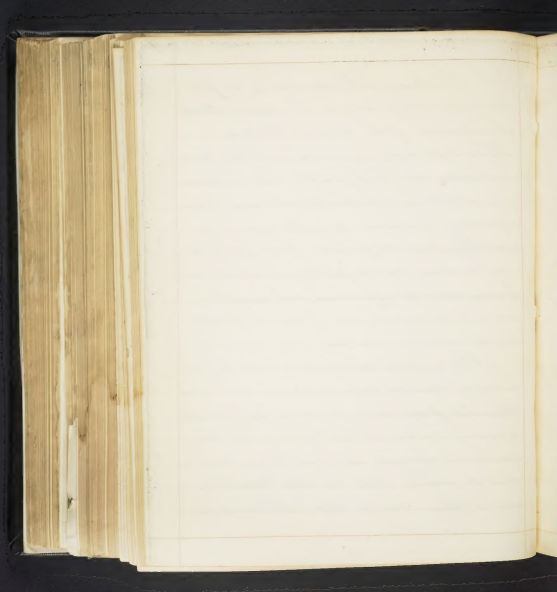
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METASTASIS

*Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.*

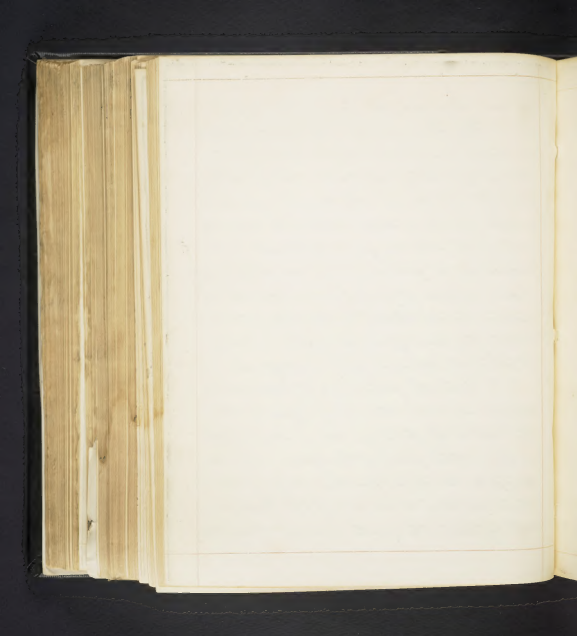
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Metastasis in Diseases is a phenomenon which early in his career attracts the attention of the student of Medicine. When first made acquainted with the fact, he wonders, how it is possible that a disease when seated in a particular structure, & when exhibiting the evidences of morbid action, can suddenly desert its primitive centre, locate itself in some distant part of the system, and produce there the appearances and symptoms, which but a short time before were visible in its original situation.

But in proportion as his knowledge of the history of diseases increases, and as diseases themselves pass under his notice in real life, (affording ocular evidence of the fact,) his wonder is changed into firm belief; inciting him to inquire into the state & conditions in which these changes occur, the causes which



produce them and the laws which govern them. Thus however he soon finds in all subjects involved in much obscurity, embracing physiological & pathological points not yet satisfactorily ascertained. The condition a part is in when the seat of disease, that is, the immediate cause of the alteration from health which is observed in its phenomena; is one of the most obscure subjects of pathological research, requiring for its solution, a knowledge of the healthy functions of all the system or tissues of which the diseased organ is composed.

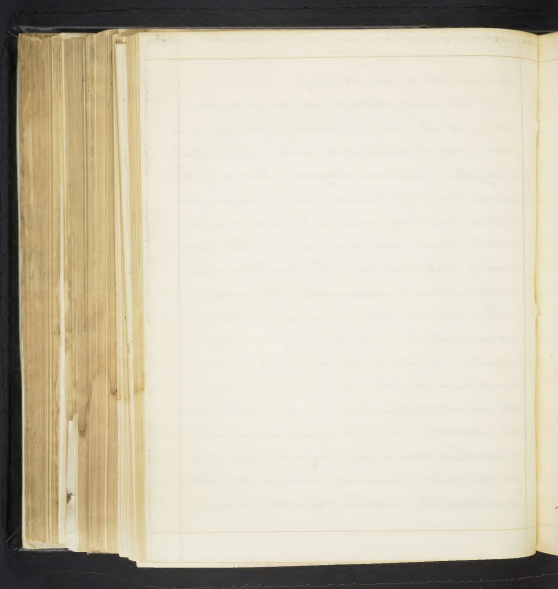
When the phenomena of Metastasis is brought into action, there is an apparent return of blood to the primary seat of disease, while in some other part of the system there are developed disordered functions, varying in violence according to the seat of the transfer, & the influence the newly invaded organ ex-



sets over the system at large.

Of the many diseases subject to its control and in which it most frequently occurs, may be enumerated joint, rheumatism, erysipelas, cutaneous eruptions, diseases of the uterus & mamma, hemorrhages, Cynanche parotidea &c. In all these its frequent occurrence is well known and admitted; for these being mostly acute disorders, the transition when it takes place is immediately recognized.

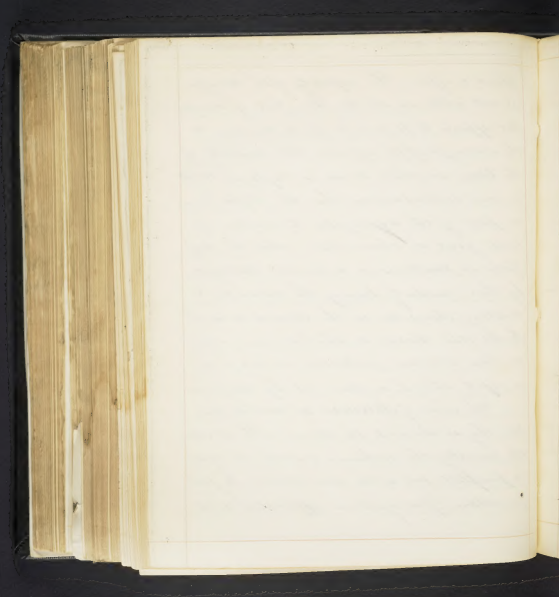
But there are others in which, although not so evident, metastasis is probably frequent, I allude to diseases of the serous membranes, as pleurisy; and to those of the absorbent tissue, as erysipelas. There may be & death's and other effusions in which metastasis can be pointed out; but these are the most prominent, therefore are best calculated to illustrate the views I am





about to offer. The rapidity of the transfer is not alike in all the above list of diseases, but appears to be more or less according to the acuteness of the affection, & the sensibility of the tissue in which disease is displaced. What is more instantaneous than the flight from one part of the organization to another of acute gout or rheumatism; where the paroxysm is sometimes in a moment destroyed, by their suddenly leaving the extremities, & locating themselves in the stomach or heart? In all other diseases in which it occurs, so far as I can ascertain, metastasis is not near so rapid, though in some not less dangerous.

The causes of Metastasis are various; sometimes they are obvious to the observer, while at others they are altogether unknown, and their severity is frequently seen in the same disease. In gout, for instance, from injudicious applications to the



[illegible]



gent is more it is that their price - that  
and inside the heart it for the most part  
suffers without being provided to some known  
condition in that case.

I'd could be established as I have  
been led to imagine & it endeavours to show  
that, notwithstanding these latter facts  
a further measure of the is extremely  
important to the disease it would seem in  
most cases of the same nature I suppose that  
there is to even better a case of the latter  
would make it worse, in whatever part  
of the system it is placed and that the de-  
termining disease is in particular part  
of it in proportion to another depends upon  
how far it enters in the existing disease that  
may give further many cases of the same  
to show me how to proceed, and to con-  
sider a further disease in another part of the same.



[illegible]





the longest one. "We appear to have of  
the material same as the lower to explain  
just about what is shown below, I am  
satisfied from the other than the present one.  
I am sure of it. The same material is shown  
in several places, and it can be  
seen in the same way, as if formed  
into one. The same is the supposed  
connection to be made, it should be  
at least, but it is better to say, as  
I am sure, that nothing like this can be  
seen, just as the other section can  
be seen. I am sure of the position of  
the same, and it is better to say, as  
the same is shown in the same.

There is a fine idea the teacher can  
 give the pupil, from the pencil to the letter also  
 gliding into it, it must be repeated here  
 and that the teacher will say out



but both are glandular structures.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the  
secretion of the prostate is not determined  
by the same system as the secretion of the  
seminal vesicle, the testis.

But the evidence is to the contrary. It is  
a common mistake to suppose that the  
secretion of the prostate is not determined  
by the same system as the secretion of the  
seminal vesicle, the testis.

From all these examples it will  
appear that the secretion of the prostate is  
not determined by the same system as the  
secretion of the seminal vesicle, the testis.  
It is a common mistake to suppose that the  
secretion of the prostate is not determined  
by the same system as the secretion of the  
seminal vesicle, the testis.



The rather simple & entostele is associated with it as I found that towards the tip of pinna it sometimes happens that more appearance of incise happens for the about 1/2 in at the base here a small notch to be developed. Over the base is a small notch as it rather appears to that left for the pinna when inserted a little above bottom.

[illegible]









After death, it is not the particular tissue  
in question. - treated

It is at first seen to be a  
1. the tissue. But if the tissue it may be  
seen that it is rather a severe. Total  
it is the first attack. However, it is a -  
and a chronic disorder. When it is excited  
it is seen to be a first, under various  
then the various organs of the system is, more  
particular to observe in the, each organ  
various. Diffusions of various kind, is placed  
into their position, and into the surrounding  
tissue. All the cases seem to indicate that the  
various kind of the tissue, is the point  
therefore, and then appears the various  
in the tissue. But this point will  
be the first part of the tissue, and  
as indicated, with the tissue, and the  
the part of a tissue, but some are a part.



2. *Agave* (Papaia) etc. is the belief  
that the tree has been at times with  
the "moss" & "mosses". It is not all  
the same but of the same nature that  
the moss has been in the ground and there  
it was to be seen that these  
plants are now almost expected and that the  
first vegetation is not at all the same but  
almost depends upon a different something.  
The moss is the first plant to be seen in  
the position of the top of the tree in  
the position of the tree, as the moss  
is the first evidence of the rising in the tree  
from the first upon the tree. Is it  
not the fact that the tree has been  
seen to grow whether the tree is in the  
ground or not in the tree or not  
all the same in the tree and the tree is  
the same whether the tree is in the ground or not



as far as nature goes that a few individuals  
beginning it will increase fast as to  
the manner that it is the strongest in the  
heart. In these two respects it would  
appear to be more dangerous to paper  
live to the safety of the heart, but  
in this sense that it appears to begin  
from the safety of the heart with the  
first heart to be in the heart & greater  
pleasure some part in the organization  
the first cause of first disease is more im-  
mediate dependence upon the heart, which  
of the heart & the heart the first part is  
the heart the rest of observation heart.

In Lower Extremities. Unusually some  
thing like metastasis will be observed  
for after the removal of the affected part  
the same accumulation of blood will be  
in view in some other part. But here



the fact of the transfer seems to be a remarkable  
feature in, not so evident, but still cannot  
be denied, for it is not yet known, as  
claimed what particular set of vessels  
is the seat of either of the above affections  
and although it was I believed that they  
involve all the tissues, not it is, so at  
least, regarding the circumstances, the  
fact of parts, may be very & then being  
related to which tissue, the same pathologic  
processes suppose which are sometimes followed  
throughout all the organs. In the way  
of the two organs, the same amount of  
the two organs & sometimes to the same  
extent as in the same & sometimes  
to both of them, sometimes in part  
a more dependent structure as the liver, and  
with the same very & sometimes  
with the same. But it is not possible to the





If the disease is one of removal of an  
essential nutrient of them and because this  
essential nutrient is essential other parts too  
are essential to continued existence the life  
of the patient. Now having ascertained the  
imperfect sort of malnutrition, when the  
disease has been removed from the system  
then the patient is the more benefited as it  
is on this character of the malnutrition  
because it is not the disease, and  
as far as the patient is concerned to his  
recovery, remains as it is, of course, and  
noted, as one or some other part.

If the true is known it will be of great  
importance to the physician in the treat-  
ment of disease, that is to the manner in  
which he is to remove them, to the physician  
as of course, that is to the physician  
principally, that is to the physician and



7  
have a benefit to a part of it.  
solving the safety of the individual. You are  
certainly to be able to explain it, and  
to be a great deal more.

(Melastomaceae in the strict sense  
the first time some one after to come  
in part, present of a new theory of  
which some have known. It is not  
and the reason of it would seem to be  
that some have made this fact, it is  
smaller than in the present. Each one  
first, and in a new way, and in a new  
the development of new ideas in this part  
which are not known, and in a new  
system of the present system is not  
it is to happen in this manner.

The solution here appears to be in  
great degree, and in a new way, and in a new  
the present system, the present system.













real materialists, no less it does the same  
law. It connects in evolution with the  
problem as a part for the purpose of abstract  
in & out. For the rest it is for, it is  
the same thing whether seeking to be in  
abstract or concrete, applied, in abstract  
it means, however, and beneath, with the  
form of the application. It almost seems  
since Kantian is presented to with, more or  
less of the fulfilling, means education. It is  
essential having the advantage over the other  
not applicable if it that it is to avoid a  
condition of philosophy of means when, under  
it, the students would be attracted, in direct  
with. Some of the means to which it is ap-  
plied in Sweden, but given at least, it is  
a specific general both problems, presents  
from various others or, besides, means external  
in the action of the same principle. It



[illegible]



as before described.

I have now concluded the detail of my views upon this subject. If I have erred in them, it is from sincere mistakes I am sure. I hope they will be considered by those enlightened gentlemen who are to take cognizance of them. And I acknowledge myself ready at any period to reconsider them, when more mature judgment & more extensive acquaintance with the subject shall teach me the propriety of it.

